UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/603,447	06/25/2003	Mikael Nilsson	P14809-US1	4367

7590   12/07/2007

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2137	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
12/07/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/603,447	NILSSON ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Jeffrey D. Popham	2137

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _12 September 2007_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1,2,5,7-9,11-17,20-25 and 29-35_ is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1,2,5,7-9,11-17,20-25 and 29-35_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _25 June 2003_ is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

Remarks

Claims 1, 2, 5, 7-9, 11-17, 20-25, and 29-35 are pending.

Response to Arguments

1.   Applicant's arguments filed 9/12/2007 have been fully considered but they are

not persuasive.

Applicant argues that the client side application of Steele is temporary and

specific to a browser session. Whether the client-side application (intermediary proxy

server) is temporary or specific to a browser session is insignificant, since it has the

ability to perform the claimed limitations.

Applicant argues that Steele is not capable of requesting a certificate and signed

content from a protection server over a secure connection. The cited portion (Column

8, lines 1-24) explicitly discloses that the client-side application performs an

authentication procedure with the host server. One example given here is the use of

SSL, which is more fully described in Yasala as pertaining to the exchange of

certificates in order to authenticate entities.

Applicant argues that Steele lacks an API for communicating with a service

provider. Steele teaches use of an API for communications in Column 8, lines 25-45,

one example of an API used in the system being SOAP (Simple Object Access

Protocol). Other portions of Steele show this API being used by various entities for

various reasons. Column 12, lines 4-16, for example, shows a service provider

interacting with the host server via SOAP.

Applicant also argues that the host server does not deliver personal profile data

to a requesting service provider according to user preferences or in such a way that

there is no association between the personal profile data and the user. The use of

alternative language here "or" is the focus of this limitation. The cited portions of Steele

(Column 9, line 42 to Column 10, line 52; and Column 12, lines 4-16), as well as other

portions, clearly show the host server delivering personal profile data to a service

provider according to user preferences.

Applicant argues that Yasala does not disclose protecting user profile data. One

will note that Steele was cited as rejection of such a limitation.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2.   Claims 1, 2, 5, 7-9, 11, 12, 20, 23, 24, 30, 31, and 33-35 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steele (U.S. Patent 7,016,877) in view of

Yasala (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0188156).

Regarding Claim 1,

Steele discloses an arrangement for protection of end user

personal profile data in a communication system including a number of

end user stations and a number of service/information/content providers or

holding means holding end user personal profile data, the arrangement

comprising:

An intermediary proxy server supporting a first communication

protocol for end user station communication (Figure 8, numeral 105; and

Column 7, line 46 to Column 8, line 24);

A protection server, for protecting end user personal profile data,

supporting a second communication protocol for communication with the

intermediary proxy server and a third communication protocol for

communication with one of the service/information/content providers, the

protection server further comprises an API allowing

service/information/content provider queries/interactions, and storing

means for storing of end user specific data and end user personal profile

data (Figure 8, numerals 102 and 108; Column 8, line 25 to Column 9, line

57; and Column 12, lines 4-16);

Wherein the service/information/content provider can request, via

the API, personal profile data, which is delivered according to end user

preferences or delivered having no association between the actual end

user and the personal profile data of the end user (Column 9, line 42 to

Column 10, line 52; and Column 12, lines 4-16);

The intermediary proxy server performing authentication via

certificates and/or SSL (Column 8, lines 1-24);

But does not explicitly disclose the protection server having a protection certificate and the verification of such certificate.

Yasala, however, discloses the protection server having a protection certificate (Paragraphs 27-31);

Means for providing published certificates to the intermediary proxy server (Paragraphs 27-31); and

The intermediary proxy server comprising means for verifying the authenticity of the protection certificate requested over the second communication protocol from the protection server against a published certificate; and responsive to receipt of a verified genuine protection certificate of the protection server, allowing authenticated communications to commence (Paragraphs 27-31). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to incorporate the authentication and authorization system of Yasala into the trusted brokering system of Steele in order to provide strong mutual authentication and/or authorization of both entities such that a secure channel can be formed, while allowing each system to decide who it trusts and does not trust.

Regarding Claim 2,

Steele as modified by Yasala discloses the arrangement of claim 1, in addition, Steele discloses that the first communication protocol is a

secure protocol (Figure 8, numeral 105; and Column 7, line 46 to Column 8, line 24).

Regarding Claim 5,

Steele as modified by Yasala discloses the arrangement of claim 1, in addition, Yasala discloses that the second communication protocol is a secure protocol (Paragraphs 27-31).

Regarding Claim 7,

Steele as modified by Yasala discloses the arrangement of claim 1, in addition, Steele discloses that the intermediary proxy server is an HTTP proxy (Figure 8; numeral 105; and Column 7, line 46 to Column 8, line 44).

Regarding Claim 8,

Steele as modified by Yasala discloses the arrangement of claim 1, in addition, Yasala discloses that the intermediary proxy server comprises holding means for holding published certificates (Paragraphs 25-31).

Regarding Claim 9,

Steele as modified by Yasala discloses the arrangement of claim 1, in addition, Yasala discloses that the intermediary proxy server is in communication with external holding means holding published certificates (Paragraphs 22, 23, and 27-31).

Regarding Claim 11,

Steele as modified by Yasala discloses the arrangement of claim 1, in addition, Steele discloses that the intermediary proxy server is located

within an intranet or at the operator's premises (Figure 8, numeral 105;

and Column 7, line 46 to Column 8, line 24).

Regarding Claim 12,

Steele as modified by Yasala discloses the arrangement of claim 1,

in addition, Steele discloses that the intermediary proxy server comprises

a functionality for establishing a security communication agreement with

the protection server (Figure 8, numeral 105; and Column 7, line 46 to

Column 8, line 24); and Yasala discloses that the intermediary proxy

server comprises a functionality for establishing a security communication

agreement with the protection server (Paragraphs 27-31).

Regarding Claim 20,

Steele as modified by Yasala discloses the arrangement of claim 1,

in addition, Steele discloses that the protection server storing means

comprises at least three tables containing information about end user

specific data, personal profile data information and historical data

respectively (Figure 3-4; and Column 14, line 10 to Column 16, line 4).

Regarding Claim 23,

Steele discloses a method for protection of end user personal

profile data in a communication system with a number of end user stations

and a number of service/information/content providers, the method

comprising the steps of:

Providing communication from an intermediary proxy server in communication with an end user station using a first communication protocol, to a protection server for protecting end user personal profile data over a second communication protocol (Column 7, line 46 to Column 8, line 59);

Providing a response from the protection server to the intermediary proxy server (Column 7, line 46 to Column 8, line 59);

Allowing a service provider to retrieve end user data and personal profile data from the protection server according to policy setting and end user privacy level over an API and a third communication protocol (Column 9, line 42 to Column 10, line 52; and Column 12, lines 4-16); and

The intermediary proxy server performing authentication via certificates and/or SSL (Column 8, lines 1-24);

But does not explicitly disclose the protection server having a protection certificate and the verification of such certificate.

Yasala, however, discloses registering a certificate for a protection server with a trusted third party (Paragraphs 27-31);

Providing a request for the certificate from the intermediary proxy server to the protection server (Paragraphs 27-31);

Providing a response from the protection server to the intermediary proxy server (Paragraphs 27-31);

Verifying, in the intermediary proxy server that the certificate is genuine, thereby belonging to the respective protection server and is registered with the trusted third party (Paragraphs 27-31);

After confirmation that the protection server certificate is genuine, allowing authenticated communications to commence (Paragraphs 27-31). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to incorporate the authentication and authorization system of Yasala into the trusted brokering system of Steele in order to provide strong mutual authentication and/or authorization of both entities such that a secure channel can be formed, while allowing each system to decide who it trusts and does not trust.

Regarding Claim 24,

Steele as modified by Yasala discloses the method of claim 23, in addition, Steele discloses establishing an end user personal profile data security agreement between the intermediary proxy server and the protection server (Figure 8, numeral 105; and Column 7, line 46 to Column 8, line 24); and Yasala discloses establishing an end user personal profile data security agreement between the intermediary proxy server and the protection server (Paragraphs 27-31).

Regarding Claim 30,

Steele as modified by Yasala discloses the method of claim 23, in addition, Steele discloses providing an API at the protection server, using

the API for queries to the protection server from the service provider, and

providing responses over the third communication protocol to the service

provider (Column 9, line 42 to Column 10, line 52; and Column 12, lines 4-

16).

Regarding Claim 31,

Steele as modified by Yasala discloses the method of claim 30, in

addition, Steele discloses storing data in a number of tables in the

protection server relating to user specific data, end user personal profile

data, and statistical data (Figures 3-4; and Column 14, line 10 to Column

16, line 4).

Regarding Claim 33,

Steele as modified by Yasala discloses the arrangement of claim 1,

in addition, Steele discloses that the intermediary proxy server is located

within a personal environment of the end user (Figure 8, numeral 105; and

Column 7, line 46 to Column 8, line 24).

Regarding Claim 34,

Steele as modified by Yasala discloses the arrangement of claim 1,

in addition, Steele discloses that the intermediary proxy server is located

within premises of the end user (Figure 8, numeral 105; and Column 7,

line 46 to Column 8, line 24).

Regarding Claim 35,

Steele as modified by Yasala discloses the arrangement of claim 1,

in addition, Steele discloses that the intermediary proxy server is located

within an intranet utilized by the end user (Figure 8, numeral 105; and

Column 7, line 46 to Column 8, line 24).

3.   Claims 2, 7, 11, 14, 21, 22, 29, 32, 34, and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.

103(a) as being unpatentable over Steele in view of Yasala, further in view of Gabber

(U.S. Patent 5,961,593).

Regarding Claim 2,

Steele as modified by Yasala does not disclose that the first

communication protocol is a secure protocol outside the user's computer.

Gabber, however, discloses that the first communication protocol is

a secure protocol outside the user's computer (Column 13, lines 15-53). It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

applicant's invention to incorporate the proxy server system of Gabber into

the trusted brokering system of Steele as modified by Yasala in order to

allow the user to obtain anonymous personalized browsing through a local

proxy which the user trusts, thereby allowing the user to acquire

personalized services without an entity outside the user's trusted space

knowing the user's identity.

Regarding Claim 7,

Steele as modified by Yasala does not disclose that the

intermediate proxy server is an HTTP proxy outside the user's computer.

Gabber, however, discloses that the intermediary proxy server is an

HTTP proxy outside the user's computer (Column 6, line 59 to Column 7,

line 18; and Column 13, lines 15-53). It would have been obvious to one

of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to incorporate

the proxy server system of Gabber into the trusted brokering system of

Steele as modified by Yasala in order to allow the user to obtain

anonymous personalized browsing through a local proxy which the user

trusts, thereby allowing the user to acquire personalized services without

an entity outside the user's trusted space knowing the user's identity.

Regarding Claim 11,

Steele as modified by Yasala does not disclose that the

intermediary proxy server is a proxy server outside the user's computer

and located within an intranet or at the operator's premises.

Gabber, however, discloses that the intermediary proxy server is

outside the user's computer and located within an intranet or at the

operator's premises (Column 13, lines 15-53). It would have been obvious

to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to

incorporate the proxy server system of Gabber into the trusted brokering

system of Steele as modified by Yasala in order to allow the user to obtain

anonymous personalized browsing through a local proxy which the user

trusts, thereby allowing the user to acquire personalized services without

an entity outside the user's trusted space knowing the user's identity.

Regarding Claim 14,

Steele as modified by Yasala does not disclose that user

preferences related to privacy level are stored in the intermediary proxy

server.

Gabber, however, discloses that user preferences related to privacy

level are stored in the intermediary proxy server (Column 11, lines 15-67;

and Column 13, lines 15-53). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to incorporate

the proxy server system of Gabber into the trusted brokering system of

Steele as modified by Yasala in order to allow the user to obtain

anonymous personalized browsing through a local proxy which the user

trusts, thereby allowing the user to acquire personalized services without

an entity outside the user's trusted space knowing the user's identity.

Regarding Claim 21,

Steele as modified by Yasala does not explicitly disclose that the

end user specific data and end user personal profile data are provided to

the service provider in such a manner that the end user cannot be traced

by the service provider.

Gabber, however, discloses that the end user specific data and end

user personal profile data are provided to the service provider in such a

manner that the end user cannot be traced by the service provider
(Column 5, line 17 to Column 6, line 17; Column 6, line 59 to Column 7,
line 18; Column 11, lines 15-67; and Column 13, lines 15-53). It would
have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of
applicant's invention to incorporate the proxy server system of Gabber into
the trusted brokering system of Steele as modified by Yasala in order to
allow the user to obtain anonymous personalized browsing through a local
proxy which the user trusts, thereby allowing the user to acquire
personalized services without an entity outside the user's trusted space
knowing the user's identity.

Regarding Claim 22,

Steele as modified by Yasala and Gabber discloses the
arrangement of claim 21, in addition, Gabber discloses that the protection
server comprises means for pseudonymizing statistical information and
personal profile information by using a unique pseudo for each URL of the
service provider that is requested (Column 5, line 17 to Column 6, line 17;
Column 6, line 59 to Column 7, line 18; Column 11, lines 15-67; and
Column 13, lines 15-53).

Regarding Claim 29,

Steele as modified by Yasala may not disclose that the end user
preferences are stored in the end user station or in the intermediary proxy

server, and in that they can be separately stored after confirmation of the agreement.

Gabber, however, discloses that the end user preferences are stored in the end user station or in the intermediary proxy server, and in that they can be separately stored after confirmation of an agreement (Column 5, line 17 to Column 6, line 17; Column 6, line 59 to Column 7, line 18; Column 11, lines 15-67; and Column 13, lines 15-53). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to incorporate the proxy server system of Gabber into the trusted brokering system of Steele as modified by Yasala in order to allow the user to obtain anonymous personalized browsing through a local proxy which the user trusts, thereby allowing the user to acquire personalized services without an entity outside the user's trusted space knowing the user's identity.

Regarding Claim 32,

Steele as modified by Yasala does not explicitly disclose pseudonymizing statistical data and profile information such that the end user personal data cannot be associated or tied to the actual end user.

Gabber, however, discloses pseudonymizing statistical data and profile information such that the end user personal data cannot be associated or tied to the actual end user (Column 5, line 17 to Column 6, line 17; Column 6, line 59 to Column 7, line 18; Column 11, lines 15-67;

and Column 13, lines 15-53). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to incorporate

the proxy server system of Gabber into the trusted brokering system of

Steele as modified by Yasala in order to allow the user to obtain

anonymous personalized browsing through a local proxy which the user

trusts, thereby allowing the user to acquire personalized services without

an entity outside the user's trusted space knowing the user's identity.

Regarding Claim 34,

Steele as modified by Yasala does not disclose that the

intermediary proxy server is outside the user's computer.

Gabber, however, discloses that the intermediary proxy server is

outside the user's computer and located within premises of the user

(Column 13, lines 15-53). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to incorporate the proxy

server system of Gabber into the trusted brokering system of Steele as

modified by Yasala in order to allow the user to obtain anonymous

personalized browsing through a local proxy which the user trusts, thereby

allowing the user to acquire personalized services without an entity

outside the user's trusted space knowing the user's identity.

Regarding Claim 35,

Steele as modified by Yasala does not disclose that the

intermediary proxy server is outside the user's computer.

Gabber, however, discloses that the intermediary proxy server is outside the user's computer and located within an intranet utilized by the user (Column 13, lines 15-53). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to incorporate the proxy server system of Gabber into the trusted brokering system of Steele as modified by Yasala in order to allow the user to obtain anonymous personalized browsing through a local proxy which the user trusts, thereby allowing the user to acquire personalized services without an entity outside the user's trusted space knowing the user's identity.

4.   Claims 13, 15-17, and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steele in view of Yasala, further in view of P3P (P3P 1.0: A New Standard in Online Privacy", 9/13/2000, pp. 1-6).

Regarding Claim 13,

Steele as modified by Yasala discloses the arrangement of claim 12, in addition, Steele discloses that the user preferences are stored in the end user station (Column 5, lines 31-43; and Column 7, line 24 to Column 8, line 24); and Yasala discloses that the user preferences are stored in the end user station (Paragraphs 34-39).

P3P also discloses that the user preferences are stored in the end user station (Pages 1-5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to incorporate the privacy

standard of P3P into the trusted brokering system of Steele as modified by

Yasala in order to allow the system to interoperate with other privacy

systems that implement the P3P standard, and/or to inform the user of

web site information policies.

Regarding Claim 15,

Steele as modified by Yasala and P3P discloses the arrangement

of claim 13, in addition, P3P discloses that user preferences relating to

privacy level are stored in separate fast access storing means after

completion of the security communication agreement (Pages 1-5).

Regarding Claim 16,

Steele as modified by Yasala and P3P discloses the arrangement

of claim 15, in addition, Steele discloses that the protection server

comprises an API allowing service provider control of site and page

policies, and if the end user privacy level is increased, data below the

privacy level is deleted (Column 4, line 56 to Column 5, line 43; Column 9,

line 42 to Column 10, line 52; and Column 12, lines 4-16).

Regarding Claim 17,

Steele as modified by Yasala and P3P discloses the arrangement

of claim 16, in addition, Yasala discloses that the protection server

provides certificates, and preferably signatures upon request by the

intermediary proxy server (Paragraphs 27-31).

Regarding Claim 25,

Steele as modified by Yasala does not explicitly disclose that the agreement comprises a P3P agreement.

P3P, however, discloses that the end user personal profile data security agreement comprises a P3P agreement (Pages 1-5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to incorporate the privacy standard of P3P into the trusted brokering system of Steele as modified by Yasala in order to allow the system to interoperate with other privacy systems that implement the P3P standard, and/or to inform the user of web site information policies.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jeffrey D. Popham whose telephone number is (571)-272-7215. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Emmanuel Moise can be reached on (571)272-3865. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Jeffrey D Popham
Examiner
Art Unit 2137

EMMANUEL L. MOISE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER